The following letter from Col. HENNINGSEN, on the subject of Religious Toleration in Turkey, was read last evening before the Society of Universal Democratic Republicanisto, at its regular meeting at the Stayve-ant Institute :

ing before the Society of Universal Democratic Republicanism, at its regular meeting at the Stayvesant Institute:

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN TURKEY.

To Cel. Forders—Dear Sir: As I have perceived that in some quarters the natural sympathy enlisted with the Turks in their defense against the aggression of Russia is medified, by the supposition that the cause of religious toleration and the religious interests of Christianity are in some measure at variance with the interests of political justice, I venture to intrude a few remarks to point out how lattle feundation there is for this opinion, and how erroneous is the impression that Russia in any way represents religious liberty or true Christianity, and how unjust it would be in any manner to identify the Turks with any peculiar intolerance.

Turkey, in point of religious toleration, is, in fact, and in deed, has always been, far in advance of all Greek or Reman Catholic countries. It may even be said that if not on a par with the United States, it is, on the whole, haidly, in this respect, behind any country in the Old World, including Eagland, Sweden and Prussia. In Spain, liberalized in religion as it has been since the time when the father of the present Queen was led by his confessor to assist from his beloon in the set of faith by witnessing the burning alive of the victims of the inquision—in Spain at the present day all the influence of Great Bettain is exerted to recure a simple right of christian burial for Protestants. The Pope, who sends over here his Nuncio to ordain Bishops and to conselvate churches, will not at this moment allow Protestants one publiciplace of worship, however humble, within the walk of Rome, where they can worship God according to the forms of a vast majority of the American people. In France, formerly the most tolerant country of the Old World, but where Catholicim has obtained ascendency with the accensioney of despation, we have recently scen a Protestant congregation desrived.

In Turkery, the distribution of a Bible is penal,

In Tuescary, the distribution of a Bible is penal, and along the Itelian shores of the Adriatic, not only the establishment of a Protestant house of worship or of a mosque is not to be thought of, but even a Mah amadan, lecturing from the Turkish const, where Greeks, Protestants, Roman Cabelies and Americans may build churches where they please, because he is a Mahammedan is not allowed to land. In Prussis, a vexations supervision is exercised by Gavernment over all religious creeds, and the Jews are still oppressed. England still treats all churches, except her favored Episcopal Church, as step children, and has only in this generation repealed the Roman Cainois Disabilities, which Sweden still maintains unmindful that the foolsh intelerance of Protestantism can never successfully centiat, but only tend to strengthen the dangerous and encronching intelerance of Rome.

comilat, but only tend to strengthen the dangerous and encronching intelerance of Rome.

Now, subject to certain disabilities, Turkey has at all, times permitted and protected all forms of reigious worship. Under the reign of the past and present Sulfans, these disabilities simply amounted to the payment by all who were not Mahammodans of a capitation tax, in their being debarred from the profession of arms, and in their being ferbidden to reservic street processions or use church tells, which is still forbidden to all but the Orthodox in European.

on file.

In the other hard Christians in Tarkey are not liable, in the count of the Corporation the state of the Corporation to the count of the Corporation to the Corporation to the count of the Corporation to the count

tells, which is still forbidden to all but the Orthodox in Regiand.

On the other hand Christians in Torkey are not liable, like histomedate, to inclinary conscription; in many pairs of the empire for intimore in Albania, in parts of flarkah Greece, and in the lands settled by the Turkish Cossacks, Christians on the testle, a license not allowed to the Christians of Rassia, Germany, Austria, Italy or Imperial France; and furthermore, quite recently, that capintion tax is abolished, and the suitan is at this memerit employing Christian corps of volunteers. In Turkey, therefore, has always existed religious tolaration, from melled by certain disabilities, which disabilities have progressively been decreasing, which disabilities have progressively heen decreasing, which in many instances the receptions respect of the Porte for special privileges accorded to the heterodox, and the mischierous interference by foreign governments intolerant at home in the name of religious teleration, has cramped or impeded the reforms which the Turkich Government homestly intended.

For instance, formerly the evidence of all religious denominations. Now in the debased condition of Christianity in Turkey, whether Greek, Roman Catholic or Armenian, it is a notorious fact that one half the Christian population might be got to give any evidence or all religious denominations. Now in the debased condition of Christianity in Turkey, whether Greek, Roman Catholic or Armenian, it is a notorious fact that one half the Christian population might be got to give any evidence or all religious denominations. Now in the debased condition of Christianity in Turkey, whether Greek, Roman Catholic or Armenian, it is a notorious fact that one half the Christian population by the many and the property away. At the same lime if they were made to take out before their own Bishop perjury would be rare. It is therefore obvious that this was the only practical mode of introducing this reform; but in nearly every instance these dignitaries refused to administ

hristism.

Diplomacy and the interference of self-styled allies and retended friends, in fact, forbade the Turk to extend to see his subjects the protection of the law and constitute.

these his subjects the protection of the law and constitation.

Meant Athes to this day is covered with the dungeous
and prisons of the Greek Church. The horrors of these
places of captivity and puni-banent were detailed to me
by a Greek priest, new the keeper of an inn in the fumous
vale, or rather gorge of tempe, but who was for several
years there imprisoned for reading a Protestant Bible,
and who, having ecoped to Corfu, came back under the
protection of a British passport.

A Greek resident in the neighboring City of Ambelakia
pointed out to me a monastry in which half a dozen
colayers or menks shared between them a princely revenue. He related that the Turkish Governor suggested
to the Greek population of his government that it would
be well to apply the greatest part of this overgrown wealth
in founding schools for their children. Now a redeeming
trait in the character of the Greeks is their thirst of knowledge, which gives their bishops much uncasiness, and
which is stronger than their superstition. They eagerly
adopted the suggestion, but the Bishop called on Rassia,
the Turkish Governor was rebuked, the calayers continue
to fatten in their stye, and the unwilling Greek congregaleater executed in the incomment.

which is stronger than their superstition. They eagerly adopted the suggestion, but the Bishop called on Ressia, the Turkish Governor was rebuked, the calayers continue to fatten in their stye, and the unwilling Greek congregation to vegetate in its ignorance.

What religious intolerance does exist on the part of Turkey is the intolerance does exist on the part of Turkey is the intolerance does exist on the part of Turkey is the intolerance does exist on the part of Turkey is the intolerance does exist on the part of Turkey is the intolerance does exist on the part of Turkey is the intolerance does exist on the part of Turkey is the intolerance and substitute for the content of contempt. But this, arising partly from Mahommedan prejudice, partly from Christian desert, is neither unaccountable nor unmerited.

An impartial investigation of history forces us to admit that the Greek and Catholic forms of Christianity, with which the Turk was formerly almost exclusively brought in contact, exhibited toward his creed a degree of intolerance and fanaticism far exceeding what he has ever shown, and which was calculated to foster if not originate that which he has manifested. The Turks never made basishment or death the alternative of conversion as Ferdinand and Isebella did with Mahommedans and Jews, or as Louis XIV. did with the Huguenots. In the past his fercest propagandism left the choice between vassalage and inferient yer adoption of his creed.

In the present I have endeavored to show the contrast between his conduct toward Christians and the toleration of Catholic Governments toward him, but it is moreover only fair to add that even in Protestant countries it is questionable whether he would not find under other forms as much intolerance of opinion as he is gully of, if he came to establish mesques in London and New York. In the next place his ideas of Christianity derived from his intercourse with native Roman Catholics and Greeks, ideatify in his midst Christianity with ditty habits, thieving, lying, treason,

places and at certain times that this angry teering anywhere finds vent?

At the same time even this intelerance is rapidly disappearing, and the Turk is not slow where the opportunity is afforded him, in perceiving and recognizing at least a difference between his Christian follow subjects and higher toned foreign Christians following a pure creed. Disbellief in the Koran and in the Prophet are displeasing to him, but his anger and aversion are principally roused by idolatry, and so he considers the image worship of the Roman Calbelle and the picture worship of the Greek. But he looks on the Libble with respect, and on a Christ as a prophet whose name his wrath is sometimes kindled to think that idolators profuse.

Toward Protestants, where he can observe their forms and conduct, he seen exhibits a kindlifer feeling, and if

Toward Protestants, where he can conserve hear forms and conduct, he soon exhibits a kindlier feeling, and if they are still unbelievers, they are yet not for him, idol-worshippers—that unpardenable abomination in his eyes, and though it may only be through intermixture with Protestants, it is very surely through that intermixture that his prejudices against Christianity will eventually give

Way.

Already several influential Turks have expressed their desire to see Protestantism progress among the Christian populations, its prespects are already tavorable among the Armerians, and ministers of all denominations are free in Turkey to preach the gospel where they please.

The derkest estare of Mahommedan intolerance is evereised toward Mahommedans themselves. Once a Mahommedan the law pennits no change, and still rigorously visits change to any other creed, which formerly it panished with death.

with death.

But if we come to Russia, whose telerance we are teld But if we come to Russia, whose tolerance we are told should cultist our liberal and christian sympathies against the Turk how does the case stand! Can a Russian any more than a Mahommedan change from the orthodox Russo-Greek Church! No, the law punishes such change as a felony—but that is not all, for not only may those born in the Russian care challed, Protestant or Mahommedan, in the Russian Empire change at all from his own crosed, it is only to the Russo Greek Church that he is permitted to turn under the severest penaltics. In Turkey it is only the converted Mahommedan not his convertor, who would be smeanable. In Russia not only a Russo-Greek becoming Protestant, or in Russia pot only a Russo-Greek becoming Protestant, or a Catholic becoming Protestant, but the preacher who had converted him would be involved with him in common purish mut, if opportunity for such a conversion were ever afferded him, under a Covergment where a Protestant

minister, preaching any where but in the chapal where he was licensed to his Protestant congregation, would be immediately pecked off with his bible to prison, or to Sibarin. Now this Russo Greek faith is a Homan Catholicism with superadded minimery and superation. It has numerica, nonasteries, confession, relie and picture worship, and upward of two hundred fast days and festivals in the year. Each of its votaries has its domestic picture of a Santin his dwelling before which he prostrates himself and burns the boly oil on holidays. It is governed by a synod of generals, spurred, housed and bedezzened, who represent its head on earth, and pontiff, the Emperor Nicholas, who by a decree declared that the sect called United Greeks were lines of Greeks, and therefore guilty of the same folony as a pestates if they did not return to orthodex fold, into which like Fordinard and Isabella and Louis XIV he at learth drive them after a no less sanguinary persecution, in which tens of thousands perished under the lash or starvation and ill usage, and during which tens of thousands more were dispensessed of everything, whole non conformist villages being driven hundreds of miles into the interior, deeponded by their persecutors. Of this persecution one episcole, the murder of the Minsk Roman Cathelle Nuns, will still be in the recollection of many of my readers, as having roused at the time their abhorrence against the man with whom the Church of Rome now fraternises, and who we are told may advantageously for the interest of religious teleration substitute his rule for that of the exemplary Abd ulme jid.

I am. Sic. yours respectfully.

emplary Abd al mejid.
I am. Sic. yours respectfully.
CHARLES FREDERICK HENNINGSEN

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday, Dec. 19—Ald Compton in the chair.

Printens R ferred—Of James W. Ogden and other citizens of the town of Occaing, Westchester County, for paralisies to occarrant a lane across the Croten Aquedict, at Sing Sing. Of R. C. Andrews and others to have One Hundred and Twenty sixth-st, from Lawrence st. to Ninth-av graded. Of Geo. White, for relief from judgment of 8449, in favor of Coddington.

Recolations—To advertise for estimators for furnishing 20,000 ft, lace for use of Fire Department. Adopted. To allow Engine Company No. 1, ten additional men. To allow Engine No. 24 ten additional men. Adopted. To direct the Street Commissioner to enter into proposals with the contractors having contracts on the plot of ground between Fity ninth and One Hundred and sixthsts, and Fith and Eighth avs., for parks to discontinue their reversal contracts. In consequence of the proposed Park improvement. Adopted.

Communications—From the Controller in reply to a resolution in regard to cleaning streets by contract. He states that propositions were opened on the 17th September last and on the 25th October last the result was made known to the Common Council. Further information was in the power only of the Department of Streets and Lamps, the lend of said Department having to make the award. Ordered on file. Communication from the Common Council to give contractors any additional filowance on contracts entered before the adoption of the new charter. Mr. Dillon considers that the law of the charter applies to all contractors, whether made before or after the passage of the charter. Ordered on file. From the Treasurer of the Fire Department fund being the annual report. Ordered on the Course Council to the charter. Ordered on file.

on file.

Movor's Messages - Message from Mayor Westervolt

the block and be caused legal proceedings to be spanished in detense of these rights.

"There is no givilence submitted to me that the Controller has been computed in this matter, nor is there surthing to show that he deen sit advisable to eiscontinue the proceedings which he felt called not institute. If he entermined the opinion that this such had been enumerously emmented, or that he decontinuance would promote the best interest of the City, he would undensted have emmanded to your honorable body. In the absence of any official injuring that in from the Controller, and placing full reliance on his judgment and discretion. I cannot give my sanction to a measure which depicts him of the power of exercising either."

This was also ordered to be printed.

This was also ordered to be printed.

Another message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the report and resolution to Battery place, by setting back the Eattery railing from Brondway to a line with West et.

The Mayor is of the opinion that

the Fattery railing from Brondway to a line with West st. The Mayor is of the opinion that

"The Common Council have not the powerts appropriate any portion of the Battery to any purposes but those specially set faith in the set cooling the ground to the City, and that the set subsequently person providing for any contemplated enlargement by the great of the land under water, in front of this Battery for a space of 19 feet."

The Mayor conceives the project to be in direct violation of the terms and conditions of the acts of 1790 and 1891, and therefore without considering the argument advanced by the friends and opponents of the proposed improvement, finds it his duty to return the papers for reconsideration. Also ordered to be printed.

First Telegraph.—A communication was received from the Committee of Repairs and Supplies, submitting propositions for erecting telegraph wires to connect all stations with the McDougal st. bell tower as follows: C. Robinson, \$1,000: Samuel Cutler, \$1,950. The former being the lowest estimate the contract was awarded to him.

Reports Adopted.—To open Avenue A from Eighty sixth to Ninety third st., where it strikes the East River. To procure a suitable location for Engine Company No. 25. To pay Geo. Litterset \$100 for loss of a horse.

The Extension of Alliany it.—The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of Extending Albany at, to Broadway, was called up by Ald. Sturtevant.

Ald. Smith had not had time to examine the report, and he hoped that the matter would be laid over till a future meeting. He moved that it be made the special order for Friday night.

Als. Sturtevant made a few remarks relative to the importance of the project and hoped that the members would give it their due considerations.

pertance of the project and hoped that the members would give it their due considerations. It was finally moved to make the report the special bu-siness for Friday night. The following resolution was ap-

It was finally moved to make the report the special business for Friday night. The following resolution was appended to the report.

Emilical That ite resolution passed June**, 1851, for extending Albanyat from Green which at the Trinity-place be amended, so that Albanyat shall be further extended from Trinity-place to Broadway, so that the southerly side thereof shall be in a straight line from Trinity-place to Broadway, in con inuation of the southerly line of said excension from Greenwichest. to Trinity-place, and that the next her ly being the southerly side the land and premises known as Traity Eulering, to Broadway; and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry the same into effect.

The Words Island Bill—Ald. Oakley called up the report in favor of purchasing certain land from Alexander McCotter, on Wards Island, for \$46,000. Ald Tiemann said the land was not worth near the sum the Committee wanted to give. \$6,500 per acre was too much. It was worth only about \$1,200, and that there was no hurry necessary. There was no fear of that property increasing in value in five years. He wanted the matter referred to the Cottroller, that the Controller might purchase what portions of it he might consider of value to the City. Ald. Deherty opposed the report of the Committee and said the land was depreciating in value and was mostly under water and of little use. Ald. Oakley was anxious to make the bargain, and told Ald. Doherty that he knew not what he was talking about. Ald. Startevant moved to postpone the matter to Friday, which was carried.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.
Monday, Dec. 19, 1853.—J. Trotter, Esq. President, in
the Chair.
Communication—From the Mayor, in accordance with
resolution containing a list and amount of rewards to Police efficers in period named—Laid on the table to be
writted.

BROADWAY BAILBOAD VETO. The following communication was received from his Hener the Mayor, haid on the table, ordered to be estered at length in the minutes, and published in one or more of the public papers:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1853.

the public papers:

Mayou's Office, New York, Dec. 19, 1853.

To the Board of Assistant Aldormen:

Gentienes.—I return without my approval the resolation grapting to the "Nambattan Railway Company" the resent of the City authorities to construct a railroad from Menhatten ville, through the Bicomingdale road and Broadway, to the South Ferry.

My objections to the approval of this measure are briefly as follows. The amended Charter of 1853 lirrors that "all "ferries, docks, piers and slips shall be loased, and that all "leases and sales of public property and franchises (other "than grants of land under water) shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder who shall give adecuate security." This resolution grants to the Manhatten Railway Company permission to lay their rails in Proadway for the purpose of placing thereon railroad cars for the transportation of passengers. Such permission, in my judgment, perrakes of the nature of a franchise, and should only be disposed of in the manner prescribed by the Charter.

Lem aware that considered the first birthest local attain.

Lam aware that gentlemen of the highest legal attainments have given it as their opinion "that the assent of "the Corporation to the construction of a railroad upon "one of the streats of the City by an incorporated company," is not a sale or lease of a franchise, within the meaning "of the amended Charter of 1853." Technically speading, perhaps it may not be; but it is unquestionably a valuable privilege, one that has been eagerly sought for, and which if put up to the competition of the highest bidder, would without doubt, produce a large sum to the City Treasury, and in my opinion the intent of the amended Charter was to direct the manner in which this and similar privileges were to be disposed of.

The complaint of the people which led to the adoption of the amended which it, and in the problem of the mended charter, was among others, that saleable privileges were granted without due consideration given to the City, and the grants of the Sixth and Eighth av. Railroeds might beside as such instances.

The mode prescribed by the amended charter, in which public pre-gerty, franchises. Acc, are to be disposed of also obviates another objection hereofore urged grants, made by the Corporation, viz. that of this being monopolies or privileges to favored persons.

If such be cold at public auction, all who desire could bid for the privilege to property to be disposed of, and thus ells contains and have send of an adults at the public auction, all who desire could bid for the privilege to favored persons. I am aware that gentlemen of the highest legal attain-

bid for the privilege or property to be disposed of, and thus all could have equal opportunities, while the competition would source to the advantage of the City Frencury.

The grant in question is in my opinion, justly charges

Section 28 of the General Railroad Act, under which this

the gentlemen composing the association exclusive willeges.
Section 28 of the General Railroad Act, under which this
Company has been incorporated, provides "that the rails
"laid down, shall be the exclusive property of the Com
"pany, and no other Company or person can use them,"
and the space in the street or road so occupied or used by
the Railroad is so exclusively theirs, that under section 42
of the same act, any one obstructing it is guilty of a misde meaner, and forfeits treble damages.

I am not aware that the gentlemen associated as the
Manhartan Railway Company have any claim upon the
City, which entitles them peculiarly to this grant. Justice
to all who desire the privilege, and a doe regard to the
interests of the City Treasury, require that the privilege or
permission to construct a railroad in any of the streets of
our City, should be put up to the competition of the highest
bidder. The fact that these gentlemen are organized as
a Company under the General Railroad Act, is not conclusive that they must have the privilege of laying rails in
Broadway when other Companies can with equal facility
be organized under the same law, if incorporated Companies only can compete for the privilege.

Strong objections have been interposed by cirizens of
respectability against the construction of a railroad in
Broadway, and their edjections are entitled to consideration; yet I am disposed to think that the feeling against
such a railroad is neume degree madified. The convenience of transit by railroad cars seems to be appreciated
by our citizens, as is evidenced by the vast amount of
travel on the routes now laid in the City and as the experience of such convenience becomes more extended, ere
long the public will, in all probability, domaind the facilities of railway transit in all our principal thoroughfares,
Broadway not excepted. In my opinion, the privileges to
hy rails in those thoroughfares should not be granted to
favored persons, nor without due consideration for the interests of our ci

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday afternoon at

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

CONVENTION TO ELECT COMMISSIONER OF JURGES.

This body, composed of the Supervisors and the Judges of the Superior Court and the Common Pleas, met again on Monday. Judge Oakley was called to the Chair. All the Judges of the Common Pleas were present, but only one Judge (Oakley) of the Superior Court, and the same question erose as on the provious occasion, whether, in consequence of a mejerity of the Judges of either of the ima Couris not being present, the Convention would be legally formed. The question, it was stated, is still before the Supreme Court on the quo warranto brought by Mr. Hawes, who was elected to supervised Mr. Walker, but the latter, at that time, would not give up the office. The vote, on that occasion was without the Judges, who declined to vote by reason of a majority of each Court not being present, and the legality, or otherwise, of the vote, is the subject before the Supreme Court on the quo warranto. It was suggested by Ald Startevant, Ward and Tweed, that the Judges not attending did not affect the right of the Beond to proceed the Recorder and Judge Oakly were in doubt. Ald, Tweed moved that the Board proceed to ballet for a Commissioner of Juroes notwithstanding a majority of the Superior Court Judges not being, present, he, however, in order, he said, to afford an opportunity for the Judges to the length of the Judges and the Convention adjourn to Friday #4 6 clerk.

It was said that Mr. Hawes having served the time for which he was elected in Congress, is yet in favor of obtaining presents of the office of Commissioner agreeably

It was said that Mr. Hawes naving served the time for which he was elected in Congress, is yet in favor of obtaining possession of the office of Commissioner agreeably to his appointment. Ald, Tiemann suggested that as Mr. Walker has resigned whether Mr. Hawes is not now the regular Commissioner of Jurors, that is, provided the appointment was regular. Judge Oakley said it would depend on the latter fact.

The Convention additionand to Friday.

The Convention adjourned to Friday.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Tract Society was held on Monday, the 19th inst, Wm. B. Crosby, Esq. in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Spring. The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, was unanimously elected as a member of the Publishing Compilies in the place of the lamented of the Publishing Committee in the place of the lamented

of the Publishing Committee in the place of the lamented Rev. Dr. Edwards.

The usual monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was also held on Monday. Among the letters read from foreign lands was one from the Rev. Mr. Roberts, of China, on his way to Nanking, at the request of his friend and pupil; the leader of the important Chinese revolution, acknowledging a previous grant by the Tract Society, which he rays "will be the first of the benevolent train in "the occupancy of this new field of usefulness. A higher "honor and wider sphere it would be hard to find on "certh."

earth.

The Rev. Mr. Benjamin, of Constantinople, alludes to

The Rev. Mr. Benjamin, of Constantinople, alludes to an edition of the Filgrim's Progress in Armenian, issued by the Society's funds, and requests casts of engravings for this end other publications. The English and American residents had just held a public Bible meeting at Constantinople, which was largely attended, and \$350 collected. The same day the combined fleets of England and France entered the Bosphorus.

An earnest appeal from the Paris Tract Society was presented, which showed that tract operations were extending in France, and that a debt of 24,000 francs weighed heavily upon that institution. The Sandwich Islands Mission also asks for increased appropriations.

In view of these and pravious communications from Missions, Societies and Missionary Boards accustomed to receive aid from the Tract Society, the Committee authorized appropriations in cash to be remitted previously to April 1 to the amount of \$20,000, as follows: for the several Missions in China, \$2,500; for the Missions in Northern India, \$2,500; for nine Missions in Southern India, \$2,500; for normal Europe, \$3,500; for the Sandwich Islands and Canada, \$1,100; reserved to meet new claims, \$800.

new claims, \$500.

The receipts of the Society for the past month were \$27,229, including \$17,104 for publications. The issues from the Depository for the same period amounted to \$2,8755, and the gratuitous circulation among the destitute since April 1 exceeded 34,000,000 pages.

Every good man must rejoice in the onward movements of this benevolent institution, and cannot but desire to share in such wide spread labors for the benefit of our country and the world.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

TOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
The regular mouthly meeting of this Association took place at its room, in the Stuyvesant Institute, on Monday evening, Prof. Howard Crosby, President, in the Chair, R. C. McCormick, Jr., Secretary. The meetings have been well attended for some time past, but this meeting was unusually ro—indeed, a very thronged one. This was in part owing to the present peculiar interest of the question before the Association, viz.: The propriety of admitting a Reman Catholic, named Vanzant, to associate membership.

Roman Catholic, named Vansant, to associate membership.

An Essay on the Laws of Creation was read by Richard S. Ameriman, which elicited remarks by Messrs. Buckland, McDermott, Williams, Woodbridge and Stevens.

The neul recess of twenty minutes was then given for social interchanges. Upward of one hundred new members were added to the roll and paid in their initiation fee of one dollar, making a very important addition to the funds. The subject of the next Essay was announced as the "Reciprocal Relations between the Young Men's Association and the Community." C. A. Davison, the Corresponding Secretary, made a report, and announced the presence of the Corresponding Secretary of the Montreal Christian Association. He called attention to the proposition which had come from the Washington (D. C.) Association for the establishment of a Central National Christian Association, with a central organ at that point. He stated that there were twenty six kindred affiliated Associations in this country alone, and he thought the time for united action had arrived.

The regular question for discussion then came up. The previous question was ordered, to the evident disappointment of a number of the members who were seemingly egger for discussion. After an irregular discussion as to the topour mode of taking the vote on the Vansant case.

enger for discussion. After an irregular discussion as to the proper mode of taking the vote on the Vansant case, various points of order, muterings about "gag law," and confusion, the question was settled by a rising vote, which gave the result of 89 to 104. The autonocement of the result was received with applause, which was reproved by the chair.

result was received with applause, which was reproved by the chair

Mr. Vensent, the rejected applicant for membership, is a member of the St. Francis Xavier Church, of this City. His rejection was followed by a resolution from Mr. Brouwer, declaring the admission of Roman Catholles to membership contrary to the constitution of the Association.

On this another discussion sprang up, led off by George H. Williams. He regretted that the occurrences of the past week had made this so exciting a tople. He was in favor of admisting Roman Catholics, that they might get some light therefrom. Doing otherwise would be, in his epinion, following the example of the Pope and Bishop Hughes. When he closed, there was a warm contest for the floor. Mr. McDermott was successful. He moved that Jews. Unitariars, Universalists, Mormons, &c., be included in the resolution along with the Catholics. This was received with shouts of laughter and applause, which were increased by a suggestion of Mr. Williams that sinners be added, which was accepted by Mr. McDermott.

The Chairman called to order, and threatened to leave the chair if they did not desist from applause. A stop was then put to the discussion for the present by a motion to postpone the resolution until the next meeting, which was made by Mr. Manulerre. Prayer closed the exercises of the evening.

MEETING OF THE CONFECTIONERS.

MEETING OF THE CONFECTIONERS.

A meeting of Employers and Journeymen Confectioners was held on Monday evening at the Footsteenth Ward Hotel in Grand-st. Mr. Humphrey was called to the Chair and Mr. Ferry acted as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was for the purpose of securing a concert of action in regard to the advance of prices both of manufactured Confectionery and the wayers of the Journeymen. The Union had classed the workmen in three departments: the first class to receive \$11 150 per week; the second \$9, and the 3d \$7 per week. They had invited the employers to be present in order to hear their views on the subject.

The employers (a number of whom were present) concurred in the necessity of a higher rate of wages than has heretofore been paid to Journeymen, and also an advance in the prices of confectionery.

On notion, the employers present were appointed a Committee to confer with the employers throughout the City relative to an advance. About \$50 was then subscribed by them for the benefit of the Society of the Journeymen Confectioners, and the meeting aljourned.

neymen Confectioners, and the meeting adjourned.

SECOND ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NEW YORK STEREOTYPE ASSOCIATION.

The second Annual Dinner of the above Association was held at Tammany Hall on Monday evening. The employers and workmen of the Association, accompanied by their wives and lady friends, sat down to a neat dinner at 90 clock. The festive board was presided over by Mr. John Kemp. During the evening the plea ure of the occasion was hightened by choice music from a select Bani. The presence of the fair sex lent a charm to the social beard that smply compensated for the exclusion of all that could intexicate.

After dinner, the first regular toest announced was Techner, the first regular toest announced was

After dinner, the first regular tools amounted as Ter lear For Revealing Amountains.

Mr. Koberts, of the Association replied. From his remarks we learn that the Association commonned business on a very limited capital, and the determination to do the best work, employ the best workman, and pay them first class wages. By prodense and equity, their success has been more than commensurate with their most sanguine anticipations. Mr. Roberts concluded by giving

anticipations. Mr. Roberts concluded by giving
The Patrons of the Americana.
Mr. Patrindge responded. After thanking the company
for calling upon him, he said he had supposed that the
workmen of the Association possessed an interest in the
workmen of the Association possessed an interest in the
workmen of the Association possessed an interest in the
was not the case. He thought if workmen were paid the
current weekly wages, and allowed a certain anomal parcentage on the profits of their business, their ambition
would be simulated, and each man would clim at making
the business as remonerative as possible, thereby enhancing the profits of all parties. His remarks were warmly
appliended. He concluded by offering as a sentiment:
Types are Stars, and Stereotyping is to set constellations along the
pathway of Science.
The next regular toast was:

affway of Science.
The next regular tonat was:
The pointers' independent Union and the Type graph and Society.
Mr. David A. Cooke, President of the former Society,

Was the next toast. Mr. Brittain responded. In con-Was the next toust. Mr. Britain responses.

Intellectual sad Moral Freedom. Without which there can be no true Literty; with which there can be no real Survey. [Giners]

Other tousta and speeches followed, after which the fables were cleared away and the remainder of the evening was spent in the pleasures of the dance.

WHIG COMMITTEES. SEVENTH WARD .- As we have already published one of

the contesting tickets, we now give the opposing one:

General Committee.

John D Westlake,
Edward Mericht,
Amos Belden.
James W. Batter.
Joseph Sonder,
Joseph C. Motton,
James R. Terry.

100010 WAND. Wyllis Dickstone, RIGHTH WARD CO. Montes C. Montes, C. RIGHTH WARD.

George G Lake,

Haranel Leaverst,

W. F. F. Graphan.

Wm Beert,

John Fosbay.

Word Committee.

George Beyd.

Ward Committee.

SETENTH WARD-Albert Chichester, Pundy R. Hoyt, Wade B. Wetrali, John B. Webb, Joseph T. Handra, George W. Humber, George W. Trumper, Thomas B. Souder, Austin Keller, Issue D. Rike, L. W. Kamedy, James D. Lova, Abrahm S. W. Van Dasen, Hermon Tremper, Albert H. Nicolay, R. G. Socar, Sannell R. Hayward, Cablin V. Riverburkh, Benjamin Backman, Ellish C. Kier, Wilmet Jackson, George H. Nangazer, Sannel R. Kier, Wilmet Jackson, George H. Nangazer, Sannel R. Kaney, George G. ale. Warn-1. John M. Smith, Jeromiah Besson; 2. J. M. Gurin Warn-1. John M. Smith, Jeromiah Besson; 2. J. M. Lay, Thea. Cornwell; 3. A. L. Sawin, Wan, Jones, 4. S. 5. Webson, A. Hinaveit; 5. J. M. Prico. Sam. Hall; 5, J. D. Marion, 1006, A. Hinaveit; 5. J. M. Prico. Sam. Hall; 5, J. D. Marion, 1006, Aug. Care; 7. P. J. Begert, Joseph R. Factt; 8. J. T. Foster, Aug. Care; 7. P. J. Begert, Joseph R. Factt; 8. J. T. Foster, Aug.

Delegate at Large, Joseph N. Barnos.

SOFT-SHELL PRIMARY ELECTIONS. THURSDAY, Dec. 92, from 5 to 7 P. M.-List of Inspectors

283 Greenwich at.

Figure Wards - Richard Winne, Prederick Smith, Jas. Patrison Figure Wards - Richard Winne, Prederick Smith, Jas. Patrison Holoken Exchange, corner of Washington and Harcken ate
Sixtu Wards - Patrick Mathews, Jas Flynn, Daniel Powerz - No.

G Eayandes.

Saventu Wards - Thes. A. Glover, Edward C. Green, Wm. Judset - Government - Lorent of East Bondwar.

FRYENTH WARD-Thea. A. Glover, Edward C. Green, Wm. Judece. Governey-t., center of East Broadway.

Effette Ward-Peter Convined, Abraham B. Purly, John D. Betts. Hastetons center of Variek and Dominick-es.

NINTH WARD-Justius Flynn, John Hooghanin, Wm. Spanlding-Ne. St Petry st.

TENTH WARD-Ass H. Bogert, Wm. Canterman, H. N. Parket-Trath Ward Hotel, conner of Brooms and Forsythells.

ELEVENTH WARD-Himm Engel, Wm. Hour, Wm. P. Valentine-M. A. Lankin's, No. 184 Avenue C.

TWELTTH WARD-John Mearthur, Jr., Wm. Henry, Edward Edwards Center of One Hundred and Ninthet and Third av.

Julyterey of Ward-Martin L. Bryant, John Otr, Jas. J. Riley-Clinton at. near Grand.

FOUNTEENTH WARD-Redmond McManus, James Hayer, Thomas Berry-Democratic Headquarters, or Grand and Elliabeth-vallet Fifteenth Ward-Daniel W. Norris, John B. Ryer, Elnathau Thome-No. 5th Henston-st. Systems Ward-Jas. Sweeney, Jas. Cochrun, Arch. Noble-Besinia, No. 165 West Seventeenibet Sayternerswith Ward-Jas. Sweeney, Jas. Cochrun, Arch. Noble-Besinia, No. 165 West Seventeenibet Sayternerswith Ward-Edward Thelan, Manus Kelly, Goo. Schurzeman-David Burk's, No. 64 Twelfthest. Eighteenstein Ward-A. J. Mathews. John Neshit, Robert Foster-Union Hall. Corner of Twenty-econdest and Thirden. Ningteening Ward-John Schwack, Jeremidel Goeham, Defauls Derdy-Lagan's weedstore, Forty-second sit, and Thirden. Twenty-Edward Ward-Thomas Elerian, Hugh Moosey-No. 273 Sweethest.

Sesenth av.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Andrew J. Turnare. Seemed Allen, James
W. Ecsevell—corner of Thirty-second at and Fourth-av.
TWENTY-Encost WARD—George B Davis, Michael McCann, John
Lapper-Griffally-Mittel, Elsomingtale.
In issuing the call for these elections the Tammany Com-

Resided. That no member of this observed in the Twentieth Ward be-inspector. That election shall be held in the Twentieth Ward be-tween the bours of 10 and 12 of clock A. M., and in the Twelfth Ward between the bours of 3 and 5 of clock P. M. red. That no member of this General Committee shall act as

SKETCHES OF LECTURES. BOURCICAULT'S WINTER EVENINGS.

BOURCICAULT'S WINTER EVENINGS.

Mr. Dion Bourcicault gave another of his entertainments on Monday evening, at the Hope Chapel. The andience was large and select a large portion of which was composed of ladges. The subject of his discourse was Woman's Rights and Wrongs. The lecturer said that he did not appear before them to advocate any particular doctrine or to expound a particular cause. He merely wished to consider the character of woman as presented in her social condition. It was a question of very great importance, and ought to be treated in a suitable manner. It might be expected that he would treat the subject satirically, hasmuch as he was a satirist by profession. But those who came with that expectation would be disappointed. He considered the man who would use a ribald jest at the expense of woman's feelings, to be as great a miscreant as the fellow who would bave but one aim and tendency, namely the welfare of the sex. One thing was cortain, the subject was not fit for jesting, for all history, philosophy, and experience proved that woman was no joke. When he was a school boy he undertook to write a tragedy, in blank verse of course, and he was sorry to admit that it was very blank, the subject of the composition was Woman. It was presented at Covent Garden Theater, and as he might have anticipated the seats were doserted. Some cheerial critics and wity friends had railled him on the affair, but not attaktonding its failure he could safely key that his intentions were quite honorable. The becturer then proceeded to consider the condition of Woman, as presented in its various phases from the commencement of its development to the present time. The rights of Women may be distributed into three divisions or kinds. Her divine rights, those which she possesses as an inheritance from her Creator, her natural rights, which relate may be distributed into three divisions or kinds. Her divine rights, those which she possesses as an inheritance from her Creator, her natural rights, which relate to the various faculties of her mind and body, and there conventional rights, which she possesses by virtue of their being accorded to her by Man as member of society and commensurate with her functions as a human being. It is a common and an old complaint that Man has disregarded her divine right and reduced her to the condition of domestic slavery, and that the consequence of this policy of Man has been to create a general and deeply seared projudice, by which the development of Weman has been restricted, and she has been pravanted from regalting that natural position which was marked quence of this policy of Man has been to cream a general and deeply seated prejudice, by which the development of Woman has been restricted, and she has been provented from regaining that natural position which was marked out for her as her destiny. With respect to the divine right out for her as her destiny, With respect to the divine right of Woman we have only to turn to the Sucred Scriptures, where we find all the information required on the subject. In Genesis we are told that Man and Woman were created on the same day—the sixth. The male was first created, then the female. But they were both seaf forth on the great theater of life the possessors of a joint inheritance—the owners of the earth—the lords of the soil. There was no preference whatever. But then it will be asked how came Man to be her master! Was it by divine dictation? No. Surely no one can suppose that the Deity placed her on a level with the beasts of the field, over which God had given Man dominion. It was clear that Woman was created to be Man's companion. She was ordained to be his equal, consistently, of course, with those characteristics which saturally distinguish the seves. But here he must allude to the mental infancy of Woman, or that charge which is made against her for her original transgression. Woman was doubtless guilty of the irst sin. Although she could offer no excuse to her offended God for the act which she committed, sill, the circumstances of the case are quite sufficient to site need an areproaches, Churchmen find. Eve a grave subject of condemnation, but Man should recollect that if Eve fell by listening to the suggestion of San, Man fell by yielding to the temptation of Woman—and her doom was a sad one, for she was made subject to Man; she was told that her desire should be to her husband. It was as if her Creator had said to her, I would have had you confine your love to me alone, but you far the man as leven, and his mortality. As far as regards her divine rights, at all events, the is equal to Man. Woman next appea

er Woman, you must resolve society into its original dis-ments, and in that state she inevitably becomes a slave. The conventional rights which are attributed to Woman

are simply privileges, the extent and nature of which de

spend on the existent condition of society, and that the histing world, of which we form a stiff of Man. In the Bring world, of which we form a stiff of Man. In the Bring world, of which we form a stiff of Man. In the Bring world, of which we form a stiff of Man. In the Bring world with the world with the burned being has passed. In creating the burned he man in character may now be re viewed just as it has been reviewed sanceastively in the various ages that have elapsed. Among the primitive tribes of Asia, Africa and America, every Waman is a slave. In Persis, India, and many of the Oricia tal notions, dithough Weman has been relieved from told and denders, there she has been man mental deproduct of mind. Amound in the Mahometan countries. In this stage of her historical existences the logan to be idelized. But throughout the long period carbraced by the historics of these celebrated nations, there was but one idea dominant as regards Woman—only one who was based for right to claim to san. And the sentiment of the thinking of the san and the stage of the thinking of the san and the stage of the thinking of the san and the san and a bare three city of Man—what accepts, seemed to be the only object of the thinking of the san and the san and and the was shown to Woman at hat time, it well exemplised in the conduct of Cuto toward his wife, whose sonse of friundship was so exquisite as to induce him to lond her to the rights of Woman are for the most passed was merged in that of the Critic that the social emancipation of the sax bagan. Courtey converted was negled in the provinces. And the senders are also as a great fact that the Roman clement to social was a subject to the same than the social emancipation of the sax bagan. Courtey converted wors may be a subject to the same than the social emancipation of the sax bagan. Courtey converted work man seed to the most passed with the conduction of special ballow, which have been appeared to the conduction of the sax bagan of the sax bagan in the long that the conduc

VAN ARNAM'S CONFESSION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tulane.

Six: In your paper of Monday last, you published a statement which is termed a confession purporting to be made by me in the case of the alleged Canada Bank fand. I have made no statement, which the ecception of one made some few weeks since, which then composed only a few lines in your paper, that is yet given to the public. I have made no confession, nor have I say the public of the satement, purporting to be muce, that may be true, yet it is not my statement, purporting to be muce, that may be true, yet it is not my statement, as I intended it should appear to the public.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A defalcation has occurred in Baltimore, which is thus spoken of by The Sun of that city:

"The resignation of L. S. Norwood, elerk of the Court of Common Pleas, has again given rise to many reports and speculations in regard to the dedicinent of common Pleas, has again given rise to many reports and speculations in regard to the dedicinent of the dedication alleged to be in the accounts over a month ago. The true condition of matters is about as follows, at this time. Total amount due the State and the city about \$11,000, between \$18,000 and \$19,000 being due the latter (the city.) To meet this there is some \$7,000 in bank, and the property of the late cierk, which will realize perhaps as much more, after the payment of liens, &c., against id. It is contented by some persons that the bond of the cierk is imperfect, and does not secure the city against loss. That will be, however, a question for the Court to decide. Cal J. M. Turner, Col J. W. Wathins, and Mrs. Smith, a relative of Mr. Morwood.) are on the bond, and are represented to he amply sufficient to make up the deficiency.

A MURDERER TO BE EXECUTED.—It is understood that Clough, convicted of the murder of a policeman at Fall River about a year ago, will be executed under the law of this State, having remained in prison one year after conviction. The year will expire in a few days, and probably the Executive will soon after appoint a day for his execution. This is the first case under the law of 1852, which was altered by the last Legislature. Clough is in the Charle-town State Prison; but by the present law, we believe, such criminals are to remain in the County Jall or House of Correction for one year before execution.

Liber, Sult.—A sult for libel upon George Ashmus has been instituted against Charles Scarms, Wm. Trench, and D. F. Ashley. The last two are editor and publisher of The Spring field Post, and the alleged libel was contained in articles written for the paper by Mr. Steams. These articles charged Mr. Ashmun, we believe

of North Providence, was riding in a chaise near Gen. Hawes's place, last Thursday, about sunset, a man came out from the woods, selzed her horse, and demanded her mency. She threw out a purse, and while the robber sto-ped to pick it up, still helding the rein, she hit the horse with the whip, and he sprung clear, and ran for half a mile. The reseal got only about a dollar in change, although the lady had a considerable sum with her.

Although the lady had a considerable sum with her.

[Providence Jaurnel, 17th.

Railroad Accident,—A serious accident occurred on
Saturday evening on the Harrisburg and Lauca-ter Rail
road, a short distance from Harrisburg. The fore axis of
the engine of a burden-train going westward, broke
while going at fall speed. The consequence was the pertial demolition of the train, the tearing sp of the rails for
some distance, and quite a serious destruction of property. Fortunately, however, the accident was attended with
no personal injury.

ry. Fortunately, however, the accident was attended with no personal injury.

SUICIDE.—An elderly woman named Middleton, residing in Union et., between Hemilton and Lydius siz., Albany, and who was much respected, in a fit offemporary insanity hung herself on fundey norming, in her bedroom, with a clother line. The immates of the bouse, with the acception of the servent girl, had all gone to church when the deed was done, and when discovered the unfortunate woman was critically.

was done, and when discovered the unfortunate woman was quite dead.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—We were not aware until yesteday that a branch of this road is at present in operation at Massillen. A number of fugitive slaves were sent through, a day of two ago, on their way to Canaia. We did not learn where they came from; but is a safe assertion to say that they are now under the protection of the British Luon. The fugitive slave, law, thus far, don't begin to pay expenses.

[Massillon (Ohio.) News.

Kenticay Monals.—The editor of The Smithland (Ry) | Festley makes the following confession: We have "hed numerous fights in town during the week; soms "very interesting, and some not so much so. We amended "one or two entself, and have got a certificate of our at "tendance in the shape of a black patch over the last eye." See what a man's curiosity brings him to."

PROBLETTON IN TRENSPARE.—The Tennessee possesse are discussing the Prohibitory Liquor Law question quasing agenerally, and the Grand Jary of Mossphis has taken the matter in hands, and recommended to the Legislature has if the Prohibitory Law cannot be passed, to repeal do present Feenee law, and pass a law giving the Coary Courts of the respective counties, corporate towns and cities, full power to regulate the sale of interiors.

FATAL ACCIDENT, -A man by the name of Martin Sci-

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of Martin Sale berry, lost his life on Friday last, in the spoke factory at Washington vide, in the following manner: He was speciatered to the father than the ground of the knives dev off and struck him in the ground. He died almost tunnedisted from less of blood. He leaves a wife and child to man his untimely fate.

The large steam planing mill, belonging to C. L. Oinsted & Co., at Le Roy, took fire, it is supposed from friction, on the night of the 12th lest, at 6 o clock, and burned to the ground. A large amount of lamber in the yard at joining was also destroyed. The engine was saved. Less estimated at \$15,000 to \$15,000. No insurance. Sweat persons were considerably injured, but no lives were be.

A man named William R. Mass, recently from Georgic committed suicide in Marshall, on the 3th all. He had some \$15,000 in his passession, and his mother and size are said to be on their way to Teave, with one handled and twenty negroes—forty of which belonged to him.

Singular Verdict.—A few days since a poor imbrary, named Kingsbury, was found dead in a needow in the town off Mansfield, Con. A friend inform us that the Corner's Jury returned the verdict, "Died from wasted ran! He was the victim of delirium tremens. [Woonseke Pat Mary Smith, alias Mary Sevens, has been arrested in Ecsten, and committed to prison for want of ball, for paring gold dollars which were made of type metal. See an exceeded in passing fifty of the constructs, and situr saw were found upon her. She halls from Brooklyn, N. Y.

REROYAL OF SENTENCE—Rev. Oliver S. Prescot (Pareyie), who was tried about two years ago by an Pales.

declaration, has terminated the sentence by complying with the terms.

A Whole Family is Phisos.—There are confined within the limits of the County Juli at Treation, N. J. at the present time, eighteen offenders, among whom are formales. There is one entire family there, embracing father, mother and several children.

A Lange Eco.—The Doneille (Pa.) Democrat describes an egg from a hen of the common breed, which meaned eight and one sixth inches round one way and six and one sixth inches the other.

A cotton factory has just been erected near Monticolo, in Florido, for the manufactors of oursburgs. This is third establishment of the kind in Middio Piorida.

CITY ITEMS.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, EXHIBITIONS, &c., WARMEDAY, Dec. 21, 185.
AMERICESARY of Protestant Half-Orphan Asymm—Sixth-st., 804.

ANNUTERARY OF Protestant Half-Orphin Asymm—Saules, and Tenthet, 12 M.
PEDICATION OF NEW ENGLAND CHUTCH—Williamburch, 72 M.
NATUR ADDRESS MERTING—Such at Church, 2011 12 J. P. M.
TENTERANCE MERTING—Such at Church, 2011 12 J. P. M.
LABIES Fair for Church of St. John—311 Favorther.
ECARD OF SUCREVIOUS—CHIR Halt 4 P. M.
FOARD OF ADDRESS.—Chy Halt 5 P. M.
FOARD OF ADDRESS.—Chy Halt 5 P. M.
FOARD OF ADDRESS.—Church 13 FOARD 10 J. P. M.
PROF FOWLER'S DECICIE—Church 13 FOARD 10 J. P. M.
PROF FOWLER'S DECICIE—Church 13 FOARD 10 J. P. M.
DICK BOCKLOULTS - Winner Evenings—Hing Chapel 1 P. M.
LAGGETST LYCHUT—Debus—15 Lagin 2. J. P. M.
DICK BOCKLOULTS - Winner Evenings—Hing Chapel 1 P. M.
NERVERS MASSINGT ON THE MEST OF THE BRANCH S.—BORG, 1.
THE GAMM OF LIFE and "The Officer Halt, 3 P. M.
VILLE CHURC CALLES and "Devid Corners 1.3" St. Hurton's 7. B.
THE GAMM OF LIFE and "The Officer Satists Nation, 3 and 7 R. M.
VILLE TOWN CALLES and "The Officer Satists Nation, 3 and 7 R. M.

ket into a butcher's cart, leaped in after it, and rattled sear for the "Dowery." He did at know that his speech weld be reported in the newspaper—that he would formable, staple for a paragraph, but so it is many a man has wals! out of a deep eleep to find binnelf famous. Well, it's that can't be said of everybody, that "he sixt anybody ele." People in these days puzzie their wits to prove an alianor an ablitto be somewhere or something that heaven never interded. Critics when they grow bankrupt in new idea, almost always offer the o'd one about "copying style," asif he who attempted to be somebody else, ever succeeded in being anybody at all. A man, indeed, may develop addinprove his taste by the study of the so-called models of style but if he ever becomes anything worth montioning, it is when "Richard's homes' fagain." A man may be "beside himsel," without passing for a lunatic, in his intense ambition to be

public.

I was made to say in that statement, that I had in my possession forged or frandulest drafts. I dony that, for all the paper I had was genuine, and came into my hands for legitimate business purposes. By publishing the above, you will oblige, yours, &c.

D. Van Arsan.

Ansivat.—Lieut. John Contex, of Washington D. C., late Flag Lieutenant of the United States Squadronia to China and Lord Context. Ansivat .- Lieut. John Contex, of Washington D. C. late Flag Lieutenant of the United States Squadronia tho China and Japan Seas, arrived yesterday in the Sea Scrpet,

from Whampon, and is now staying at the Astor House. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER sailed for California yesterday in the steamer Star of the West. He proposes to deliver a series of lectures at San Francisco and other places.

The Five Points Opera, a new musical entertainment, for the benefit of the House of Industry, will be given to night at the Broadway Tabernacle, under the supervision of Mr. George H. Curtis, the author. There will be nearly two hundred children from Mr. Pease's School in attendance. to assist in the singing; among others, the celebrated "Wild Maggie," of former days, will sing "The Harp that "once thro Tara's Halls." Miss Brainard, a popular vocalist, will sing the solos. Those who desire to see what hes been done, and who desire a good work to go forward, will not fail to attend, and encourage by their presence the disinterested labors of Mr. Curtis and his assistants. Mr. Peses will make some statements of the condition of his institu-

EXAMINATION OF THE HARRON.-- Gov. Seymour, accompanied by the Land Office Commissioners of the State, by Commodore Boerman, Commandant of the Navy Yard ; Capt Hudson of the Navy ; Major W. D. Frasier, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers; by a Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce: by the Harber Committee, by a Committee appointed by the Pub-lic Meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange on Priday last. and by other Committees, and by public officers, will embark in a steambost from the United States Barge Office wharf feet of Whitehall st, east side of the Battery on Wednesday, (this day.) Dec. 21, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 M, and wil proceed to these portions of the Harbor which are in immediate danger of serious and irreparable injury. The gentlemen of the different Committees have been specially notified by notices to their respective ad-

Woman's Rights -- We learn that Mrs. E. R. Coe, of Buffalo, well known at the West as an eloquent champion of the equality of her sex, and who is understood to be fit ting herself for the profession of the Law, is in the City, and proposes to give a lecture at the Tabernacle on Friday evening rext. The interest fair in the subject, and the reputation of the speaker will be likely to attract a large

FAIR.-The ladies of the Free Episcopal Church, No. 65 East Breadway, Rev. Raiph Hort, Rector, will hold a Pair to aid their Missian. (which includes the neighborhood of the Five Point .) on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the present week, at their place of worship.

DEDICATION. - The New England Church, Williams burgh, Kev. Thos. K. Beecher, pastor, will dedicate their new meeting-house this (Wednesday) evening, and not tomerrow evening, as advertised in some of the weekly

To the Children.-We want to make a happy time for the poor little children in our Industrial Schools on Christmaneve. These little girls have a hard lot you know most of the year. They are hungry and cold very often. They have no shoes or stockings or hoods for cold weather. This winter is going to be a hard one for the poor; every thing so deer. We wish to make one pleasant holiday for them in the year. In it not right that Christians should bring a little sun light even to the darkest cellar and den, where the poor of New York live. Will you not help as I